

The University of Winnipeg
Energy Management Policy

TITLE: ENERGY MANAGEMENT POLICY **NUMBER:** 90.0003

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2007

AUTHORITY: Vice-President (Human Resources, Audit & Sustainability)

Purpose:

The University of Winnipeg (the “University”) Energy Management Policy (“Policy”) establishes a framework within which the University will incorporate energy management into its overall sustainability management system. Moreover, this Policy aims to reduce energy consumption and encourage the use of renewable energy sources in meeting the University’s energy needs.

Scope:

This Policy applies to the facilities and activities as specified in Appendix “A” – Scope of the Sustainability Policy.

Legal Authority:

The legal authority for this Policy includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following acts and regulations:

Manitoba Sustainable Development Act

Responsibility:

The Vice-President (Human Resources, Audit & Sustainability) is responsible for the maintenance, communication and administration of this Policy. Responsibility for maintaining, reporting and analysis of all utility consumption records will rest with the Sustainability Office. Physical Plant is responsible for updates to the Procedures in this Policy.

Definitions:

Energy – refers to sources of thermal, electrical or mechanical energy and / or the fuels needed to generate them, e.g., electricity, natural gas, petroleum derivatives, coal, etc.

GHG – “Greenhouse Gas(es)”, specifically, carbon dioxide, methane, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur hexafluoride, Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Full-cost Accounting – means accounting for the economic, environmental, land use, human health, social and heritage costs and benefits of a particular decision or action to ensure no costs associated with the decision or actions, including externalized costs, are left unaccounted for.

Life Cycle Accounting – means basing cost comparisons of products and services on the combination of initial purchase price *and* the cost of operation over the predicted service life of a product, its cost of disposal or recycling, and with the energy and resource costs that may be incurred during its use and disposal.

Life Cycle Assessment – a method for assessing the environmental impacts of a product or service over its entire life cycle, and identifying opportunities for reducing these impacts. It assesses resource extraction and processing, product manufacture, marketing, product use, and recycling or disposal, and includes transportation and energy.

Local Energy Source – any energy source within 500 kilometres of the University campus.

Net emissions - Emissions of GHGs in Tonnes of CO₂e after subtracting reductions achieved through conservation measures, efficiency upgrades, fuel substitution, and purchase of carbon emission off-sets from gross emissions.

Non-renewable Energy – Fuels the supply of which is fixed and which cannot be renewed within a reasonable period of time relative to a human lifetime, e.g., petroleum, natural gas, coal, fissile elements.

Renewable Energy – Fuels or sources of energy the supply of which is, for practical purposes, unlimited, and that are being continually renewed by ecospheric and thermonuclear processes, e.g., direct solar radiation, geothermal, wind, biomass, tidal, etc.

Goals:

1. Continuously reduce overall energy demand, and where energy is required, to give preference to local, renewable energy sources; reduce total expenditures for energy resources and fuels; and as much as practicable, minimizing waste, GHG emissions, and the negative environmental and social impacts arising from the University’s use of energy resources.
2. Work toward achieving zero net emissions of GHGs incurred from its use of energy.
3. Encourage the development and use of modes of transportation by students, administration and faculty that require progressively less energy expenditure and environmental impact per passenger kilometer.
4. As far as is reasonably practicable, strive to ensure that all new buildings constructed on the University campus be designed in such a way as to be net energy producers.
5. Develop and implement energy management systems which comply with or exceed the ISO14001-2004e standard for such systems.

6. Establish and maintain a measurement system to monitor its progress towards the goals of this Policy.
7. Report its energy management performance to internal and external stakeholders.

Responsibilities

The Vice-President (Human Resources, Audit & Sustainability) will ensure that the Administration

- Uses full-cost / life-cycle accounting in making energy management decisions.
- Provides for training of administration, faculty and students about energy issues and conservation methods.
- Regularly reviews technologies for their applicability to this Policy.
- Develops procedures, at both the institutional and departmental levels, that achieve the goals described in this Policy.
- Develops, maintains and monitors information useful for tracking progress, identifying priorities, evaluating the impact of any initiatives and ensuring accountability.
- Establishes and maintains an accountability structure.

Accountability

- The University will set and review energy management objectives on a regular basis.
- Targets will be publicly available and in a format amenable to quantification. So far as practicable, the University will use standards, definitions and indicators that are consistent with the requirements of both federal and provincial legislation and those necessary to secure and maintain ISO 14001-2004e registration.
- Progress will be audited against the targets established in the objectives.

Related Policies

Air Quality Management Policy
Land Use Planning and Property Management Policy
Green Procurement Policy
Risk Management and Emergency Response Policy
Sustainability Policy
Waste Minimization Policy
Water Use Management Policy

Policy Review

This Policy is to be reviewed at least once every five years.